EDEN MUSEE-Concert.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Trilby. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-The Passing Show HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8-Kismet. HOYT'S THEATRE-2:15-8:30-Other Feople's Money. KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaudeville

MANHATTAN BEACH-Day and Evening-Mids PALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-Fleur-de-Lis. POLO GROUNDS-4 p. m.-Baseball. STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:30-Dorothy. TERRACE GARDEN-Royal Middy.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1895.

### SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Cholera is reported to be raging mong the Chinese in Honolulu, Hawaii, Li Hung Chang, the Chinese General and statesman, has been made Imperial Chancellor. The German-American veterans of the Franco Prussian War visited Prince Bismarck in Friedrichsruh. = Advices from Rome are to the effect that there is an increase of brigandage in ful to purge and purify the party, it is natural Sicily and Sardinia, owing to the poverty of the

DOMESTIC .- The United States District-Attorney and Marshal in Wyoming report that the recent Bannock murders were atrocious outrages, deliberately planned === Twenty Cubans with arms were arrested pear Wilmington, Del, charged with filibustering. === Ten thousand people witnessed the coaching parade at North Conway, N. H. —— The examination of Miss Haswell for aiding the escape of Perry, the train-robber, from Matteawan, took place at Poughkeepsie. — Ex-Congressman Bergen, of New-Jersey, was declared insane. — The triennial conclave of the Knights Templar in Boston came to an end. = Rowdies prevented W. O. Bradley, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, from speaking at a fair in Eminence, Ky., and this broke up a joint debate Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, decided that the Liberty Bell could be moved to At-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The America's Cup Committee announced that the Defender had been selected to meet Valkyrie III in the contest for the America's cup; the Vigilant was beaten in the last of the trial races, a ten-mile beat to windward and return, by over five minutes, and the Defender wins the Astor cup. More than \$8,000 in fines imposed upon ac cused liquor-dealers, who pleaded guilty, and were fined \$25 cach, was collected in the Court of Special Sessions. - The American liner St. Louis was sighted from Fire Island at 11:15 o'clock p. m.; she broke no record. — Winners at Fleetwood: Bright Regent, Nightingale. New-York defeated Cincinnati at basebal a score of 11 to 4; Louisville defeated the Brooklyns by a score of 6 to 5. \_\_\_\_ The stock market was irregular, but firm.

THE WEATHER-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 71 degrees.

Despite opposition in certain quarters, there is every probability that the old ticket will be renominated without a struggle when the Republican State Convention meets on September 17. That Mr. Platt is in favor of this course is evident from the information obtained on good authority by our Albany correspondent, as set forth in a letter printed in another column. The opposition comes from "Lou" Payn, Superintendent Aldridge and ex-Collector Hendrix, who would like to see Controller Roberts and Attorney-General Hancock left off the ticket. Both of has helped for thirty years to cheat others. these officials, however, have made admirable records, and Mr. Platt is shrewd enough to see that there would be an uproar in the party if he should countenance any movement to set them aside. The dose may be nauseous, but he is evidently prepared to take it without wincing.

The Defender won again yesterday-of course. It was the last of the trial races, in all of which the superiority of the new yacht has been shown beyond peradventure. To be sure, the first race was awarded to the Vigilant, but not because she was the faster boat. Yesterday's race was a beat of ten miles to windward, and then a run home before the wind. In the windward work the Defender gained about 51/2 minutes on the Vigilant; at the finish she was 5 minutes 12 seconds ahead, the Vigilant having gained a few seconds in running free. But there is some reason to believe, or at least to suspect, that the Defender has not thus far done her best, reserving that until she tries conclusions with the Valkyrie; so more than one surprise may be in store when the international races are sailed.

The reports received by the Department of Justice from the United States District-Attorney and Marshal of Wyoming make it plain that the slaughter of a number of Bannock Indians in July was an atrocious outrage, without a shadow of justification. It was murder pure and simple. The whole affair was a "put-up job." The Indians were hunting in pursuance of their treaty rights, and after being taken prisoners the white men tried hard to induce them to escape, so as to have an excuse for shooting them down in cold blood. Worst of all, the murderers are safe from punishment, since the United States Commissioner before whom they must he taken if arrested is in sympathy with them,

Indians is of no effect. This episode, as shame- and machetes have disposed of the rest. We that was to be done. True, it contained many ful as anything in the history of our dealings shall see what headway the new levies will Republicans, and Army and Navy veterans, obwith the Indians, is a blistering disgrace to the

Mayor Strong started to spy out a part of the city yesterday incog. He made a tour of a number of densely populated streets on the East Side, in the vicinity of Grand-st., to determine for himself the extent of the pushcart nuisance and the best way of remedying it. He was convinced that the carts are a great convenience, if not a necessity, to the people in that neighborhood, while they constitute a nuisance all the same and are maintained in violation of a city ordinance. Mr Strong is disposed to deal leniently with this class of vendors, however, and is having a new ordinance drafted which will enable the pushcart men to continue their business without infringing on the rights of the

Scores of saloonkeepers were eager to take advantage yesterday of the opportunity to atone for their violation of the excise law by pleading guilty and paying a fine of \$25, and an extraordinary amount of business was done in the Court of Special Sessions. More than 300 such pleas were entered, the total amount of the fines exceeding \$8,000. The rush to settle for lawbreaking at \$25 a head was occasioned by the announcement of Justice Jerome that sterner measures will be taken by the court in future cases of this kind. The liquor-dealers are displaying the prudence of the man who foreseeth evil and hideth himself, and those who have been let off with nominal fines will have a care not to run the risk of severe punishment by overstepping the law hereafter.

#### THE SITUATION.

The Pennsylvania Republicans, who were supposed by their opponents to be just on the verge of surrendering control of that magnificent industrial State to the Free-Trade Democracy. have adjourned in harmony to fight the common enemy instead of each other. The New-Jersey Republicans are deeply interested about their nomination for Governor for the first time in many years, since they believe, and the wisest Democrats also, that a pure and strong nomination, fairly representing the aroused and indignant reform feeling of the State, will result in a victory. Friends of the various candidates are earnest and hopeful, but there is no trace of any difference which could prevent concentration of the entire Republican and reform vote on any candidate. All stories of discord in Ohio are exploded by the hearty co-operation of the strong leaders who have been rivals or opponents, and the nomination of ex-Governor Campbell has kindled the arder of all Republicans to make their victory decisive.

The Democratic outlook is different. Bourbon Kentucky, rock-ribbed and unchanged for generations, is expected by the shrewdest Democrats to elect a Republican Governor. Nobody can tell just what may come from an election in a Southern State, where Democrats hold all the machinery in hands long accustomed to the manufacture of majorities. But when Kentucky Democrats appeal to Secretary Carlisle to help them out, telling him that they will lose 40,000 votes unless he can stem the tide, and he refuses to aid such a candidate as they have nominated, when Democrats as earnest and usually hope ful as Mr. Watterson regard Democratic defeat as inevitable, and possibly as the one thing need that Republicans indulge some hopes. It does not at this moment look as if the Democratic party could carry in 1895 a single one of the Northern States it lost in the overwhelming defeat of 1894, but, on the contrary, it is likely to be beaten in Kentucky and some other States which it then held. The party is not dead, but so disorganized and debauched by its own crimes against the public welfare and against common honesty that its wisest men expect, and its best men privately desire, its defeat. What future is possible for it these men do not venture at present to predict. But they declare openly that any future would be better than the immediate success of the party in this or that State under such leadership as it has had.

Better defeat, better disruption, better anything than the old gang in power, say many Democrats of New-Jersey, when they remember the racetrack criminals and the State House robbers. So say many Democrats of New-York, when they see Tammany "reorganizing" itself, with the very same old hands at the helm. So say many Democrats of Ohio when they find Campbell again put forward by Senator Brice and his band of well-drilled workers. But the local difficulties, however deep they go in this State or that, are after all not the worst. The party has for more than thirty years been nothing better than an organized racetrack swindle on a National scale. It has continually pretended to have principles which it despises, and be liefs which it never held. It has robbed the peo ple of their right of suffrage at the South constantly, and in every State whenever it could. It has debased the moral sense of its own best men so far that they have defended its crimes, and consented to pocket the profits by them. It has lied about its purposes and beliefs so long that a large share of its voters have accepted as gospel the falsehoods it has told to catch votes. At last this great National swindle has been exposed by the costly process of intrusting it with power. The people have had to pay \$2,000,000,-000 or \$3,000,000,000 for the fun of enjoying a Democratic Government. The millions it has deluded are hungry to destroy it. The honest voters it has defrauded for many years are ripe for vengeance. If a Democrat can see hope in the prospect, he is only cheating himself, as he

### IN AND ABOUT CUBA.

Somebody has been shipping a great lot of arms to the Cuban patriots. A single cargo is said to have contained 5 field cannons, 2 howitzers, 3.000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition. All these things were safely landed and delivered to the revolutionists. It is not at all surprising; nor will it be surprising if many more such cargoes are sent to the "ever-faithful isle." The United States Minister to Spain is reported to have said that the sympathies of this Government are with the Spaniards. That is probably tru . But the sympathies of many Americans are with the revolutionists, who are striving to throw off a monarchical tyranny and establish a free republic. There are, moreover, plenty of Americans ready to sell munitions of war to the Cubans, and to ship the same southward. Nor is there any reason why they should not. Trade in rifles and cartridges is just as lawful as trade in soap and sugar. If, as the Spanish Government insists, there is no civil war in Cuba, certainly there is no reason why commerce with that island should be suspended. If there is war there, as news reports and the conduct of the Spanish Government seem to indicate, and if the revolutionists are belligerents, there is no reason in the world why any one should hesitate to trade with those belligerents. provided, of course, he is willing to run the risk of capture by the other side. In either case this Government is blameless. Nobody can accuse it of violation of the neutrality laws. Another small army was shipped from Spain

for Cuba vesterday, the final contingent for the present, it is said. Just how many that makes altogether is not at this writing known, but it must be about \$5,000. Probably not more than half that number can be effectively mustered,

make against the patriots and the climate. They , noxious to the faithful. But these could not, may succeed where General Campos's veterans failed, but we must say we greatly doubt it. General Salcedo, who has been through the campaign in Cuba and has now returned to day. Spain, says frankly that a large reinforcement of the army in Cuba is absolutely essential. Doubtless it is: a larger reinforcement than Spain can at this time readily send. And now the final accounts of the last Spanish budget show a deficit of 25,000,000 pesetas. Truly, it is hard work to crush the spirit of liberty in Cuba!

### DANGER FROM OVERZEAL.

The Tribune has already expressed its entire sympathy with the main purpose set forth in the resolutions adopted on Wednesday evening by the Convention of Good Government Clubs. It recognizes in these organizations earnest and enthusiastic workers in a common cause. Its chief solicitude is that no precipitate action shall be taken by any of the organizations whose co-operation is essential to the continuance of the work of municipal reform whereby success may be endangered. In calling attention, therefore, to one or two things which seem to us to contain dangerous possibilities, we desire to disclaim beforehand any captious spirit, or even a willingness to indulge in unnecessary criticism of the acts or utterances of those with whom we hope and expect to be cordially allied in a great and important political undertaking. We we have learned from experience that extreme sensitiveness, as well as impatience, is one of the characteristics of the men of lofty ideals and patriotic purposes who put themselves heartily and enthusiastically into any movement for the public welfare and the general good. In all such movements there is danger of hasty action on the part of men whose sincerity is undoubted. but who by the very honesty and earnestness of their intentions have been drawn into a certain narrowness of view which makes them ineffective in the prosecution of large political enter-We have already said that the course pursued

by the convention in taking no steps toward making independent nominations, regardless of the possible action of other bodies and organizations whose co-operation and affiliation seem In accordance with this view we take leave to say that in what Mr. Charles Stewart Davison, have said concerning its ultimate purpose, that gentleman seems to us to be both indiscreet in his utterances and wrong in his position. According to Mr. Davison, the confederated Good Government Clubs do propose to go forward and 'nominate the best men we can find for the offices to be filled this fall." The duty of the Executive Committee appointed by the convention is not, in his judgment, to confer with or make overtures to any other organization. "We "else to join us," he says. "The politics of can-"didates for office to be nominated will not be "considered. If we make overtures to any one, it would look like a deal, and we are not going proposes to form a new party, which shall be a non-partisan party. Does he think such a thing is it? How does it differ from any other body of men similarly organized and conducted and one doubts his sincerity, but he is troubled with overzeal.

Haman nature is a pretty constant factor in all political enterprises. And it is not in human nature for men who are members of, and interested in, existing political organizations-as the overwhelming majority are-to abandon suddenly their own party and fall in with an en- "fine and making you pay a fine of only \$3." tirely new organization, in which they have neither voice nor influence, at the call of any man or set of men, however honest or enthusiastic, who proclaim non-partisanship as the shibboleth of a new party. Non-partisanship is a pretty difficult thing to put in operation at the best, but it certainly cannot be made effective in that way. No one organization or body of men can in any such way assume leadership and command enough recruits to insure success. The very arrogance and self-sufficiency of it repel those who might otherwise co-operate and bring substantial aid. Do we need to say to the sensible and intelligent members of the Good Government Clubs that the essential prerequisite to successful organization of all the elements in favor of reform is consultation and agreement beforehand? There are enough natural obstacles to such a preliminary understanding without setting up any such insuperable difficulty as Mr. Davison's proposed action would

involve. May we instance a case or two in which officlousness and overzeal on the part of persons whose sincerity could not be doubted actually defeated the very purpose they sought? Do our friends of the Good Government Clubs remember how a sincere and extremely zealous advecate of good government set on foot last year of his own motion a prosecution of Judge Patrick Divver, and what became of it? Or how another equally sincere and well-meaning person started proceedings for the impeachment and removal of District-Attorney Fellows, and what failure resulted? These gentlemen meant well. But they could not wait. They were impatient of delays and slow processes. The ends they aimed at in both cases were, in the opinion of the friends of good government and reform, eminently desirable. But their haste and impatience and their unwillingness to wait for consultation with others and agreement upon some deliberate plan of action resulted in their own defeat, and the vindication of both Divver and Fellows. Is there any lesson in this for our impetuous and overhasty friends?

### WHAT AILS THE NAVY!

Announcements of extraordinary activity in the Navy Department are usually ominous of trouble. They hint at strained diplomatic relations, at plans for a demonstration in foreign waters, at possibilities of an impending foreign war. Coming at a time of profound peace, they excite curiosity. What is the cause of them? Queen Lil has not again become rampageous. The seals of Behring Sea have been killed off. which our Minister to Spain is said to have expressed. Matters in China are growing quiet. Great Britain is making no hostile demonstration against us, nor have we heard that the then, this feverish display of energy at the Navy Yard, this desperate zeal to get every ship in fighting trim and "pipe all hands to quarters"?

The explanation, we fancy, is to be found at home, and not abroad. Not foreign complications, but the exigencies of domestic politics call For two for this unwonted increase of zeal. years past the navy yards, especially the great one in Brooklyn, have been watched with longing eyes by myriads of the faithful, who wished to enter into the promised land at the best current wages. But there was a difficulty. The

and indeed has stated that the treaty with the however. Desertions, fever and Cuban bullets force already at work was sufficient to do all have cured its defaults and have been taken out far more severe than it is, seeing how much damunder the law, be turned out so long as there was work for them to do. So the faithful watched and waited, and grew leaner day by

> Not many weeks ago there was need for a great lot of work to be done about the Brooklyn yard. A big new gateway was to be constructed, and the fences, buildings and grounds were generally to be overhauled. On the ships there was little or nothing to do. There was opportunity, then, for the workmen in the yard to be set at these things and thus kept busy. But the powers that be decided otherwise. The principal work was let out to outside contractors. That left the Navy Yard force with nothing to do. Since the men were idle, they could be suspended, and accordingly they were; especially Republicans and veterans, to the great hardship

Now, all on a sudden, the powers that be discover that there is a great lot of work to be done. The force must be increased. A lot of new men must be taken on at once. "Adeste fideles" is sounded. The weary waiters flock into the coveted places and are at peace. That is all there is in it. Great is the Navy Yard, and McAdoo Is its boss!

#### A JUDICIAL COMPARISON.

Two cases recently brought before City Magistrate Brann may be properly and perhaps profitare particular to make this disclaimer because ably compared with reference to his disposition of them. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Henry L. Wilson, an associate editor of "Puck," was instrumental in causing the arrest of a man whom he believed to have stolen a watch. But the supposed thief had deftly slipped the watch into Mr. Wilson's pocket, and that gentleman consequently found himself in an awkward position. The policeman who had been summoned rightly took the owner of the watch and the two men thus suddenly brought into strange relations to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Mr. Wilson was soon identified by the publisher of "Puck" and others who knew him well and testified to his good character. The Magistrate, however, refused to release him until bail had been furnished. The next morning he was promptly discharged, but the experience was an extremely unpleasant one, and might necessary to success, was in our judgment wise. easily have been more so; for innocent men, even though they have many friends, cannot always be sure of finding bondsmen at brief nothe chairman of the convention, is reported to | tice late in the day. Nevertheless, it is not our present purpose to condemn severely the Magistrate's refusal to let Mr. Wilson go on his own recognizance. He has since said that Mr. Wilson was entirely unknown to him, and that he was not sitting on the bench for the purpose of freeing well-dressed and well-appearing prisoners and holding others not possessed of those advantages. The responsibility was his, and he may

have done no more than his duty. However that may be, the mood which deterwill ask neither the Republicans nor anybody | mined his action on Wednesday afternoon does not seem to abide with him always. On the following day a cab-driver was brought into his court on complaint of a stranger in the city whom he had agreed to drive from the Fall River "to make deals." That is to say, Mr. Davison | boat to and through Central Park for \$3, and from he had exacted \$5 for the short trip to Washington Square. That is to say, the cabpossible? When any body of men organize and | man deliberately lied to the stranger, cheated make nominations and go into a campaign, what him by conveying him to the wrong place for an exorbitant price, and then proceeded to cheat him further by an additional charge of \$2. At called a party? Isn't it also a party? And are this stage in the transaction the cabman had not the excellent persons who compose it just as done quite enough to deserve severe punishmuch partisans as the members of other older | ment, but he chose to aggravate his offence by and larger organizations? Mr. Davison's ear- his subsequent conduct. When brought into nestness has confused his mental processes. No court he insulted the Magistrate with vile epithets, and, having been fined only \$5, became still more turbulent and abusive, so that it was necessary to arrest him again on a new charge. But the Magistrate, we are told, was very patient and gentle, saying, finally: "I know you "den't mean what you say. I am going to show 'you that I know this by remlitting your first This amount the cabman paid out of the \$5 which he had extorted from his fare, and went away, thus making 82 net out of a performance which ought to have cost him his license and

his liberty. Perhaps, as we have said, Magistrate Brann was justified in demanding a bond for the appearance in his court of a well-known and repu table citizen whose zeal for the apprehension of a thief had got him into trouble; but on what theory of justice and public advantage he showed extraordinary tenderness to a deliberate swindler and an impudent blackguard we fail to understand. It seems to us that a judge whose rigid sense of duty compelled him to hold an innocent man on Wednesday afternoon made a poor use of his discretion when he discharged a guilty ruffian on Thursday morning.

### RAILROAD REORGANIZATIONS.

During the last few days plans for reorganizing two of the important railway systems of the country have been promulgated to the public and are now under discussion in financial circles. The Eric reorganization plan as made publie contains an apparently full disclosure of the physical and financial condition of that extensive property, with complete details of its carnings, treasury assets, outstanding obligations, the several classes of its securities and their relations to each other, with what seem to be reasonable estimates of earning capacity and the possibilities of the future. It has been noted that this announcement, made over the names of persons having the confidence of capitalists and investors on both sides of the water, has had a somewhat inspiriting effect upon the markets for railroad securities, the improvement in which has been marked and significant. The renewal of confidence in this regard is a most encouraging sign. For it is not to be denied that distrust of the financial administration of our great railroad systems has had much to do with the long-continued business depression and financial distress. It would be very unfortunate if anything should happen in the course of other reorganizations to impair public confidence or renew the old distrust.

Fears are expressed that in the propose ganization of another great system, to wit, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, a contrary effect may be produced by what appears to some of those interested to be a lack of candor, and reticence as to details and particulars, on the part of those who have undertaken the work. By the terms of the plan offered by them the holders of the company's stock are called There is already an ample force on the Florida upon to pay an assessment of \$6 per share for coast to prove the Government's ardent sympa- the privilege of participation in the reorganizathy with the cause of Spanish tyranny in Cuba, tion. Complaint is made by some of these that they have been kept in ignorance of the condit on of the company ever since the property went into a receiver's hands, some fourteen months ago. They complain that during all this time no Swiss Navy has been put in battle array. Why, statement of earnings and expenses has been published, and that this is without precedent in the history of railroad corporations of such magnitude, it being the practice to publish earnings statements monthly. And they say that this information which has been withheld from the public and themselves has been regularly communicated to the persons engaged in the reorganization, and has been made the basis of their They allege, moreover, that there is good reason to believe that during the year just closed the company more than earned its fixed charges, and that under judicious management it could

It is understood that a conference of the dissatisfied stockholders has been had, at which the statement was made from what seemed to be authentic sources of information that the net earnings now in the hands of the receiver would. with the 6 per cent assessed upon the stock, be ample to meet all defaults and provide a substantial sum for contingent obligations. In this state of things they say that a plan of reorganization, which, after making an assessment of \$6 a share upon them, takes the control out of their hands and passes it to the preferred stockholders who elect ten of the fifteen directors, is manifestly unfair. If we are correctly informed, these stockholders contemplate taking legal proceedings with a view to setting aside the decree of foreclosure and restoring the property to the corporation. The possibility of such a complication is much to be regretted, though it must be admitted that the withholding of monthly statements by the receiver, and the apparent lack of candor on the part of the reorganizers, would justify such a procedure. Several other reorganizations are pending, upon the conduct of which a great deal depends, if public confidence in our railway management is to be restored. We repeat that it will be very unfortunate for all our financial and business interests if in the course of these important transactions any color is given to the charge of sharp practice or double-dealing.

# AN ARGUMENT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

There is one feature of the great contest for control of the party machinery in Pennsylvania that should not be overlooked by the advocates of a larger Republican Committee in this State. This is the size of the party committee in Pennsylvania. It consists of no less than 150 members-two from each Senate district and twelve, members-at-large appointed by the chairmanprecisely the number that the Bliss-Porter Committee are advocating for New-York State, and precisely the number that the opponents of their plan characterize as "ridiculous and absurd." The controlling spirit of the Republican poli-

ties in Pennsylvania is Matthew Stanley Quay. Whatever doubts were entertained on this point a week ago have been dissipated by the action of the Harrisburg Convention. Mr. Quay is not only the acknowledged leader of the Keystone Republicans, but he is conceded on all sides to be one of the shrewdest politicians in the United States. The Pennsylvania State Committee was organized by him. He did not think the proposition that it should consist of 150 members "absurd" or "ridiculous," or he would not have carried it out, because it was in his power to make the committee as large or as small as he deemed best and expedient. It does not follow that the Bliss-Porter plan

of having the committee in this State consist of one member from each Assembly district is the best, but in the light of the Pennsylvania example we submit that the characterization of it as "ridiculous" or "absurd" is hardly in keeping with the requirements of sound speech or political sense. Matthew Stanley Quay may be a bold, bad man, but no one has ever referred to his performances in practical politics as particularly foolish.

Where are the Tammany officeholders of last year? Too many of th-m are still on the city payrolls in some of the municipal departments.

Of the third term spectre it is to be remarked that like the cloud image of the Brocken it is much larger than the figure from which it is projected. It is not really dangerous, though it alarming to some, resembling in this the Boojum, the Snark and the Jabberwock. It will probably appear from time to time till it is finally laid by a Constitutional interdict; or, perhaps, till Cleveland adds his example to that of Washington and declines it in a virtuous letter. That would strap a repression muzzle over the mouths which are here and there beginning to toot for him, much to his discredit and their own.

General Hardin wants Kentucky Democrats "to "support a man who would no "ciples." That's right. One of his principles is for a fifty-cent dollar, and he means to stick to it.

Russia shows no signs of a more liberal policy with regard to religious belief under the present reign than in that of Alexander III. For, according to a ukase recently issued at St. Petersburg, no Hebrew will henceforth be permitted to embrace the Christian faith unless his wife, children, brothers and parents do so as well. This is destined to stop the practice hitherto pursued by the Jews of sacrificing one of the family to the Russian Church and thereby acquiring for al the other members the right of earning a livelihood on the plea that they are employes in a business conducted by the convert. By another special injunction the Jews are prohibited from joining the Catholic or Protestant churches, the Russian orthodox establishment being alone considered the right and proper form of faith.

The Commissioners of Accounts have money to burn. They ought to accomplish something of general importance with \$100,000 to spend.

Erie has been in financial hot water since its rst rail was laid, wellnigh half a century ago. Vith its reorganization, the first which really ompetent hands have ever been found to attempt, it is to be hoped that it will be placed on a sound and satisfactory basis. It is one of the great railway properties of the world, and there is no reason why, under proper management, it should not have a long career of pros-

The old Republican ticket in this State would make a great run. There ought not to be a break in it.

Those who are in favor of women's suffrage will be gratified to learn that there are in the new British Parliament no less than 240 members pledged to female enfranchisement. And what is more, they for the most part belong to the Conservative and Unionist side of the House. and include several members of the Cabinet, among others Mr. Arthur Balfour, the leader of the House and First Lord of the Treasury, and Sir John Gorst, the Minister of Education. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in olden times ladies who were great land-owners enjoyed the right of voting at Parliamentary elections, and there are several cases on record, notably one in 1572, when a Lady Dorothy Patington by reason of her proprietorship of the land enjoyed the exclusive right of electing the member of Parliament for Aylesbury. In times still more remote all the women freeholders of the city of London were inscribed on the list of registered voters. This shows once more that there is nothing new under the sun.

If Tammany is kept out of power for a few years, New-York will become an American Paris in cleanliness and in efficient municipal administration.

No more despicable form of malicious mischief can be imagined than the scattering of tacks on roadways used by bicycle riders. It is reported that quantities of tacks have been thrown on the Merrick Road near Freeport, Long Island, and ore rider picked up no less than five of them while passing that place. Some people living in that neighborhood have recently found fault because so many cyclists use their macadamized roads, and it is possible that they are responsible or the tack-sowing, though it is more natural to attribute the bad work to mischlevous boys. The penalty for this form of misdemeanor ought to be

Another Cabinet crisis may be looked for shortly at Vienna. The present Ministry is assured of a minority in lieu of a majority in the Reichsrath, and inasmuch as the time has come for the renewal of the decennial agreement with Hungary concerning the division of the burden common to both halves of the dual monarchy. it is imperative that in these negotiations, which are always difficult, Austria should be represented by an Administration which can command a sufficient majority in the Vienna Reicharath to secure the ratification of any agreement which it may make. Hence a new Cabinet and likewise a new Reichsrath are on the cards.

#### PERSONAL.

After more than sixteen years of litigation, the ontest over the will of Bishop Ames, Methodist Episcopal, has been setled. The children are to have equal shares of what is left of the estate.

Hall Caine, the author of "The Deemster," "The Manxman" and other novels, who is travelling in search of health, will reach this city about Sep-

Colonel and Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll started last night for Elmwood, Ill., where the Colonel's old regiment, the 11th Illinois Cavalry, will have a reunion September 4 and 5. This will be the first time that he has met his comrades as a body since the war. The Countess Maria von Linden has been gradu

ated from the University of Tübingen, with the degree of Ph. D., cum laude. She studied zoology, physics and botany. The Countess now intends to take a course in medicine at Zurich. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has a fine farm of

nearly four hundred acres, under the best system of cultivation. He has lived on it since 1871. This year he has large crops for sale. Arthur Nikish, formerly of Boston, who is to be

the new director of the famous Gewandhaus con certs in Leipsic, will receive a salary of 20,000 marks, about \$5,000 a year. Frederick Howard Hovey, the new tennis cham-

pion of America, is a grdauate of Brown University in the class of 1890. He lives at Newton Centre, Mass., where his father, the Rev. Dr. Alvan Hovey, s president of the Newton Theological Institution. is president of the Newton Theological Institution. "Fred" Hovey won second place in the intercollegi-ate tennis tournament at New-Haven while a sentor at Brown, and the next year, representing the Har-vard Law School, he took first honors. He was a member of the Brown basebili team for four years, and in other branches of athletics achieved promi-nence. After his entrance at the law school he be-came a member of the Harvard nine.

Speaker Gully, of the English House of Commons, has a pet buildog, by which he lays great store. The dog has had several misadventures in London streets and badly frightened nervous people—but the Speaker declines to give him up. The death of H. O. Houghton, says "The Boston

Traveller," leaves a notable vacancy in Boston business and literary life. Not a literary man himself. he worked his way steadily from the mechanical side of exploiting the literary creations of others into a foremost place in the intellectual side of managing literary business, or acting as the purveyor of men's thoughts to other thinking men. Long identified with the publishing business of Boston, there is no name connected with it better known to the later generation of writers and readers, and no name more honorably known in it in any generation. His strong, thoughtful, cheerful, hopeful personality has been a large helper to many ambitious writers, and his judgment has rarely gone astray. He will be widely missed outside the circle of his home and immediate friends, and that is something given to but few of the toiling millions of the world.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The long, matted hair of some young men who are to be seen at various summer resorts shows that the football season is coming on apace.

Their Literary Achievements—"So she rejected Herbert and chose Will."

"Yes. They both did their best to please her. She has literary tastes, you know, and Herbert sent her a beautifully written volume of poems."

"That should have made a good impression."

"It did. But Will showed her his carefully edited bank book."—(Washington Evening Star.

As was remarked by The Tribune away back in

April, "It takes more than a good baseball team to make a successful baseball club." How aptly that little statement has been illustrated at the Polo Grounds this year. A PROBABLE SOLUTION

He had sent it to all the magazines.
But so cheap they seemed to hold it.
Its rejections were numbered in the 'teens,
Until one day—he sold it!
But the reason why his story was bought
Young Scribbler couldn't unravel,
Until he was struck by a brilliant thought:
It had been 'improved by travel!''

A bronze statue of a catamount on a granite pedestal is soon to be erected to mark the site of he old tavern at Bennington, Vt., in which were held the councils of military and State officers in Revolutionary days. The tavern at that time had swinging signboard, on which was painted a catamount, to indicate defiance to the British lion, The inn was for this reason known as the Catamount Tavern.

"I really believe the baby favore you," the visitor ventured to say.

"She does," asserted the father with emphasis,
"She favors the whole family, for that matter,
with a soprano solo every night,"—(San Francisco-Chronicle.

A bartender who was employed in an East Side saloon was discharged for voting the reform ticket, He was not out of work many days before he secured a better place, however. Last Sunday his old employer was arrested for keeping his saloon open on Sunday. While he was on his way to the station the bartender whom he discharged handed him a card with the following words written on it:

'He who laughs last laughs best." Right.—"I tell you," said the pessimistic dyspeptic, "it is impossible to convict a rich man of crime in

"You are right for once," admitted the other fellow. "By the time his lawyers get through with him there isn't any rich man to convict."—Indianapolis Journal. No sensible wheelman will object to the punish-

ment of a cyclist who rides carelessly and runs down and injures some one on foot. There is entirely too much reckless riding and speeding of bicycles in our city streets. Too often when a pedestrian is tipped over the rider responsible for it pedals away in a cowardly fashion as rapidly as possible. There ought to be a high standard of honor and fair dealing in the cycling fraternity, and the sneaks who wish to escape responsibility for their recklessness need to be dealt with severely.

Professor Maxim—You can't fire a cannon or light a fire-cracker with a spark of genius. Scholar (misinterpreting "you")—Neither can you. (Detroit Free Press. The contrast between the career of Dr. Marion A.

Cheek, whose death in Siam has just been anounced, and the career of some of the unhappy missionaries in China is great, indeed. Dr. Cheek went to Siam in 1874 as a missionary. Fortunately for him, he had studied medicine in this country, and his knowledge soon brought him into prominence. The native physicians were unable to contend with the insidious diseases of the country, and the doctor's fame as a successful physician soon spread abroad. The wife of the chief of the Lava fell ill, and the natives tried in vain to heal her. She was taken to the "white magician," who cured ner, and immediately became a man of great influence in the country. Among his patients were soon numbered members of the royal family and rominent men of Siam. A few years ago Borneo Company found it necessary to carry on its negotiations with the people of North Siam through Dr. Cheek, as his influence was greater than that of any white man in the country. Honors of all kinds ere showered upon him, but he never accepted an official place under the Crown, although he had the refusal of many. His death is sincerely regretted. Mrs. Cheek has been in California for some It was there she received the word of her husband's

The point of chief interest in the following aneodote is its absolute truth:

In a suburban town adjoining the Middlesex Fells lives an old lady of Hibernian extraction who is wealthy enough to lend money to her town, yet whose knowledge of modern conveniences is somewhat limited.

It seems that Molly, our heroine, had sold some land to the State. When she was asked if she was successful in getting her money, she replied:

"Yis, Oi was that, but the divil's own toime Of had. Shure, the furrst thing, we wint to Boston. Oi took Tom wild me, and we wint into a foine, illegant buildin, an they told us to go into a little closet, and we wint. An', by the powers, it began to move! Howly St. Pathrick!' sez Ol. 'The walls do be

fallin' in on us.'
"Don't be alarmed, mum,' sez a young feller in
blue clothes; 'ti's all roight.'
"But, arrah,' sez Oi, 'sure, Oi didn't come se
Boston fer any airthquake."—(Boston Budget